past the increase in administered price did not fully cover the escalation in the cost of various inputs like wages, power, fuel, explosives, capital etc. and there was always a time lag between price increase and escalation in the cost of inputs. Low productivity has also been responsible for losses.

Some of the important steps to contain the losses of Coal India Ltd., and increase its efficiency are briefly indicated below: —

(i) Increase in production and productivity, with special emphasis on underground mines.

(ii) Improvement in availability and utilisation of equipment by providing adequate workshop support, improved management of spares and timely rehabilitation of equipment.

(iii) Improved manpower planning including redeployment of surplus workers and restricting the intake of new employees against vacancies caused by natural wastage.

(iv) Economy in the consumption of spares and various other inputs by improving blasting efficiency, power factor and improved inventory control.

(v) Improved monitoring of cost reduction measures.

(vi) Efforts are being made to reduce the total outstanding against major consumers like State Electricity Boards.

(vii) A number of systems improvement and managerial measures have been adopted to improve efficiency of operations.

(viii) Efforts towards reorganisation of existing mines to improve productivity.

Steps taken to increase further the coal production, *inter-alia*, include opening of new mines, modernisation of existing mines, application of new technologies to achieve maximum results and making available required inputs and infrastructural facilities on time to optimise production of coal.

Development of Non-Conventional Energy sources by 2001 A. D.

591. SHRI BAIKUNTHA NATH SAHU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to rephase the perspective plan prepared for the development of non-conventional energy power by the year 2001 A. D.;

(b) if so, what are the circumstances which led to the rephasing of this perspective plan; and

(c) what are the details of the projection made for power generation through non-conventional energy sources by 2001 A. D. ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has prepared a paper entitled: "Energy-2001, Perspective Plan -Non-conventional Energy Sources" which envisages potential annual energy generation/saving from new and renewable sources of energy to the extent of 250.17 million tonnes of coal replacement (including 15000 MW of power) by 2000 A. D. provided adequate resources are made available. Since required funds could not be made available during the 7th Plan period, proposals contained in the paper for the 8th Plan period can to taken up provided adequate financial resources are now made available.

Soviet assistance for setting up power projects

592. SHRI BAIKUNTHA NATH SAHU:
SHRI K. V. THANGKABALU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some power pro-

jects in the country with the assistance of the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, what is the amount of credit expected to be made available; and

(c) what are the details about the location of such power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c) As per Inter-Governmental Protoco signed on 20-11-1988, between India and USSR, additional power projects upto 6000 MW would be implemented with Soviet assistance upto 2000 A.D. Five projects of 3270 MW capacity have been identified for implementation during the Eighth Five Year Plan. These are:—

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Location
1	Vindhachal Stage-II TPS (1000 MW)	Madhya Pradesh
2	Kayamkulam TPS (420 MW)	Kerala
3	Mangalore TPS (420 MW)	Karnataka
4	Kol Dam HEP (800 -MW)	Himachal Pradesh
5	Maithon (RB) TPS (630 MW)	Bihar

A credit of Roubles 400 million has been made available by USSR for Vindhyachal State II TPS. The credit agreements for the remaining four projects have not been finalised.

Share of coal for Andhra Pradesh from Singareni Collieries

593. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the allotted share of coal for Andhra Pradesh is only 5.27 million tonnes out of the annual production of 20 million tonnes in Singareni collieries;

(b) if so, what is the justification for such a low allotment from the collieries located within the State;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the production from the above collieries is going to Tamil Nadu and some is being received by Maharashtra, which is beyond the South Zone and has its own collieries; and

(d) if, so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) No. Sir, Production of coal in Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. and quantity supplied to consumers, other than Railways, in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is as given below:—

(Million tonnes)

Year	Production in SCCL	Coal supplied to consumers in Andhra Pradesh
1986-87	16.58	11.283
1987-88	16.40	11.039
1988-89	18.60	12.566

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Only a small portion of the production in SCCL is supplied to consumers in Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. Total coal supplied by SCCL to consumers in Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra during the last three years is as under:

(Million tonnes)

1986-87	2.362
1987-88	2.342
1988-89	2.329